

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY
CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD**

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wisconsin Statutes, a regular meeting of the Brown County Criminal Justice Coordinating Board was held on May 21, 2014 in Room 240 of the Brown County Courthouse, 100 S. Jefferson Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Present: Judge Walsh, Judge Zuidmulder, Larry Malcomson, Michelle Conard, Probation and Parole (Lori), Jeremy Kral, Pat Evans, Tom Molitor, John Gossage, Ron Ledford, Dave Lasee
Citizen Reps: Tim Mc Nulty, Jeff Jazgar

1. Call Meeting to Order.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Walsh at 8:40 a.m.

2. Approve/Modify Agenda.

Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Jeffrey Jazgar to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

3. Approve/modify minutes of March 6, 2014.

Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Michelle Conard, to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

4. COMPAS Tool Presentation – Abbey Fuszard.

Abbey Fuszard from the Department of Corrections Central Office in Madison gave a presentation on the COMPAS (Correction Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions) tool. A copy of the Power Point presentation is attached. Following the presentation Fuszard answered questions of the Board.

Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Michelle Conard to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

5. Review list of tasks assigned to each member and discuss follow up.

-Judge Zuidmulder, Judge Walsh and Clerk of Court: Reduction of time between revocation order and sentencing on misdemeanor and Felony Charges. Chief Deputy Clerk of Courts Michelle Conard stated that they are looking at the time lapse from the time someone is put in custody on revocation until they meet with an agent and a report gets submitted to the Court to have a hearing scheduled. They are also looking at how long it takes the Court to schedule a hearing. Once this information is gathered, they will be able to come up with a policy for Brown County to help out the Jail by getting probation holds in and out of Jail as quickly as possible.

Judge Zuidmulder continued that there are two classes. The first class is the class where the person waives the right to an attorney and an administrative hearing. This will be easy to measure. The second class is those who have to get an attorney appointed and Judge Zuidmulder noted that historically attorneys ask for delays. He felt that the efficiency could come in the first group by making sure that if someone waives their right to revocation and they are certified, those people should be able to have the time compressed but he did not feel there would be a lot that can be done with those asking for an attorney.

Conard indicated that Jed Neuman will be contacting her shortly to talk about this further and she will keep this Board advised.

Judge Zuidmulder stated that there are currently six judges handling criminal matters and each has a different personality. Rather than trying to convince the six judges to have a schedule, he felt it would be better to try to convince them to have one revocation judge who has a regular calendar each week to handle all of the sentencings that have been revoked at that time. There is a general rule that at any time any judge can handle another judge's calendar on a general assignment, and therefore unless a defendant would have objections to a different judge sentencing them, that would be the way he would look at this.

-Judge Zuidmulder and Judge Walsh and Clerk of Courts: Reduction in incarceration of people for fines. To include a breakdown as to what these offenses are such as payment hearings, etc. Exploring option of using a collection agency instead. Conard stated that about 10 percent of payment hearings go to warrants. She ran a report from 1993 to the present of all cases that are in collections but have warrants and the number is actually quite small. This will have to be brought up at a judge's meeting as to how to handle them. Conard did not feel that warrants should be issued for cases that are going to collections. She also ran a list of cases of contempt and there are only 80 of them from 1993 to present that are sitting out there at this point. Judge Walsh felt there was some streamlining that can occur to help this. Conard stated that Brown County utilizes two collection agencies, one in Brown County and one in Milwaukee. She also checked with Outagamie County and found that Brown County's process is almost identical to theirs in how collections are handled.

-Chief Molitor: Investigation proxy questions as those used by Eau Claire. Molitor reported that he had contacted the Eau Claire Police Department and they have been using an electronic proxy form that is completed on their RMS software. The proxy is related to all criminal arrests including criminal traffic offenses, all referrals to the DA's office and all ordinance citations that would otherwise be criminal. The officers would not keep the proxy forms on a person for persons taken to Jail for PO holds or other warrants and are only for the criminal activities. The answers to the proxy questions can be self-reported by the arrested person or if the officer has access to computer resources such as CCAP. If the officer is unable to complete the proxy form for an individual being held in jail, the jail staff completes one prior to releasing the person.

Molitor continued that the three questions that are asked for the proxy are 1) current age; 2) age of first arrest; and 3) number of prior arrests. The offenders are then graded and scored to find out if it is a low risk, medium risk or high risk offender. Molitor stated that Eau Claire

has been using this system for several years and he was also advised by Eau Claire that they feel that this has reduced the number of people being taken to Jail. He was also advised that there was not a lot of push back from the officers in Eau Claire when this went into effect and Molitor felt that something like this could be easily implemented in Brown County. This subject was discussed at length and will be added to the agenda for the Chief's meeting.

-Jed Neuman and Jeremy Kral – Investigate the feasibility of using COMPAS evaluations in pre-trial circumstances. Kral did not have anything to add regarding the COMPAS program that was not covered in the earlier presentation. Walsh indicated that it would seem to make sense to use something like COMPAS to help decide what to do at bond hearings.

Gossage advised the Board that he had met recently with Corrections Healthcare who utilizes a component called the MRT which is another risk assessment tool similar to COMPAS. If Brown County were to have a day report center, Corrections Healthcare would have that MRT component built into the day report center. Gossage continued that he had also met with Justice Point which is an organization in Milwaukee that does risk assessments for Milwaukee County. Gossage had contact information in case further information was desired and he noted that both organizations had indicated willingness to address this Board.

Lori indicated that part of the reason that there was the COMPAS suggestion was that information is already contained in the system and can be utilized statewide and information would not need to be re-entered.

Judge Walsh indicated that he did not have a problem bringing in my assessment tool representatives and indicated that none of this would be implemented until we get an idea if the TAD grant is awarded. Lasee hoped to be notified of the TAD grant within the next several weeks.

At this time Judge Walsh jumped ahead to the end of the Task Layers to Day Report Centers. Lasee indicated that he had recently attended a presentation on day report centers. He felt that a day report center in Brown County could be used in a number of different ways such as to help supervise the Drug Court, help diversion programs, and be used as an alternative to incarceration. He felt that exploring the day report center was a very good idea for the County and talking about using it in multiple ways was very important.

Kral asked what the next step would be to get a day report center started. Lasee felt that the next step may be meeting with County Executive Troy Streckenbach to see which budget a day report center should come out of. Gossage indicated that it may be appropriate to look at abolishing the Huber program and moving to a day report center using the GPS bracelet instead that could be monitored by an outside agency. Judge Walsh indicated that he will bring this up at the next Judge's meeting and this will be discussed again at a future meeting of this Board. Kral felt it would make sense for himself and Sheriff Gossage to talk to County Executive Streckenbach about this.

The last item discussed was the Portage County mapping results to Judge Zuidmulder by Ron Ledford. Ledford provided a handout to the Board, a copy of which is attached. This shows what Portage County has out there and he felt that the Board may find it of interest. He also provided information from Snohomish County in Washington where he previously worked and indicated that they also had a Jail overcrowding problem. Their approach was not about proxys or diversion but the idea was who should be in jail and who should not and they tried to identify certain things including how long it would take to get in front of a judge before an offender was released. He felt the most important thing was to map out something as it goes through the system, but the real key is to look at the decision making points and who is involved and determine whether the practices, policies and procedure are conducive to how quickly you can get a person in and out of the jail. Other information Ledford discussed can be found in the handout he provided.

This list will be discussed again at future meetings and this Board will continue to go through it to see what kind of progress can be made.

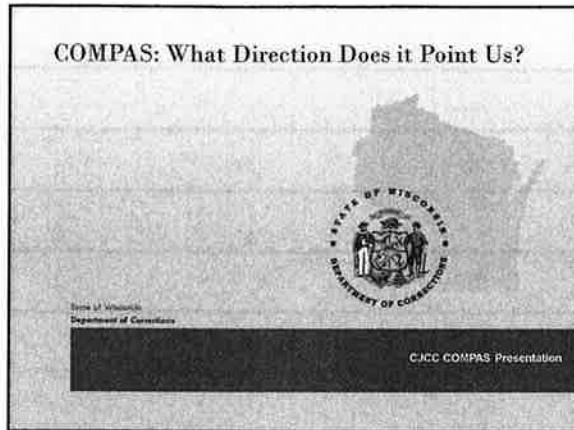
Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Dave Lasee to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

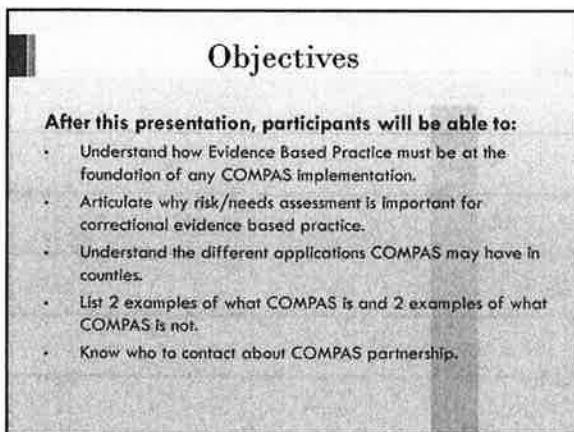
6. **Adjourn.**

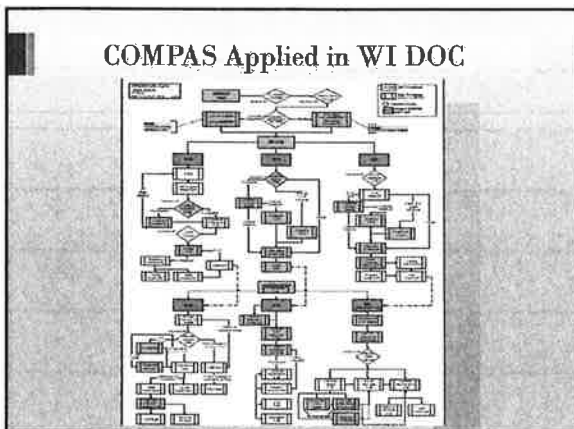
Motion made by Pat Evans, seconded by Dave Lasee to adjourn at 10:48 a.m. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

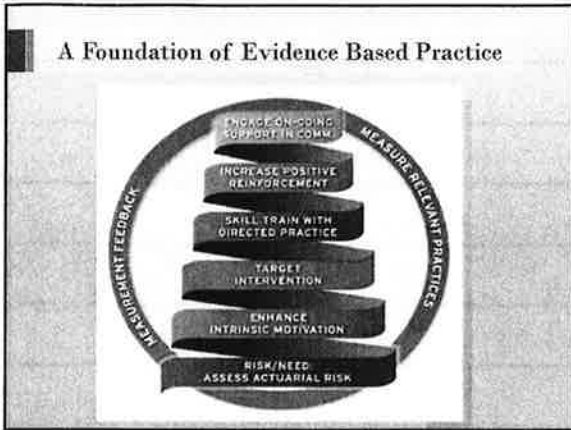
Respectfully submitted,

Therese Giannunzio
Recording Secretary







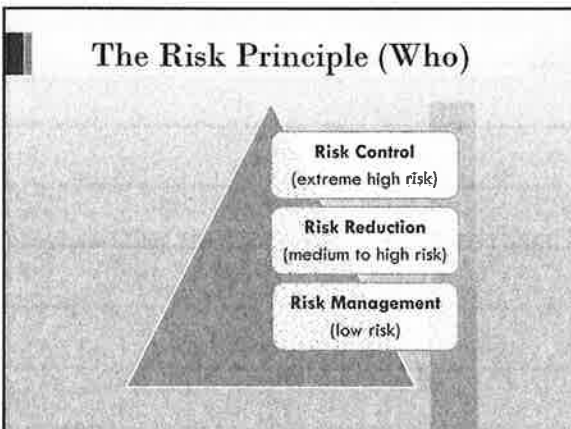


The RNR Principles: Recidivism Reduction

Three Principles to Follow:

- **Risk:** Accurately identify the level of risk to maximize the investment of resources.
- **Need:** Know the needs of individual offenders and how those needs relate to recidivism.
- **Responsivity:** Treat the offender's criminogenic needs through appropriate programming and supervision to reduce risk of recidivism.

(Andrews and Bonta, 2007)



The Needs Principle (What)

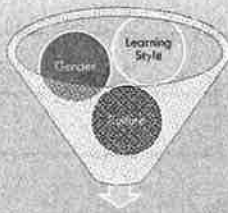
Criminogenic Need:

Factors in a person's life that, if left unaddressed, could lead to future criminal behavior.



The Responsivity Principle (How)

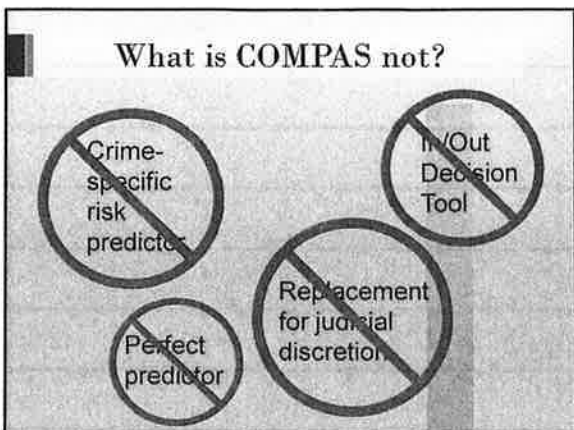
Tailor programming and interventions to the individual characteristics of your client.



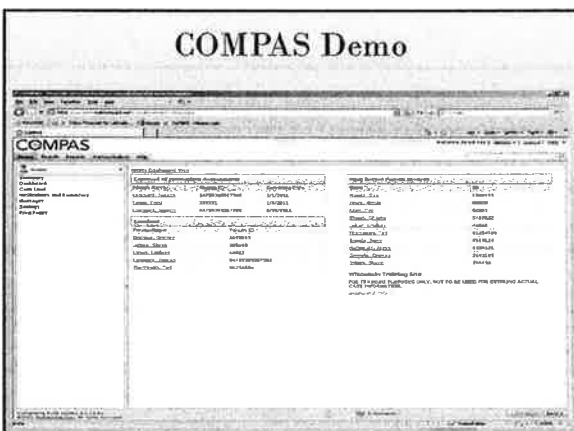
What is COMPAS?



What is COMPAS not?

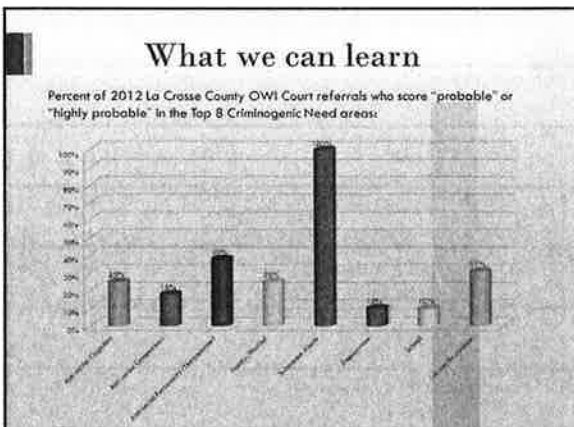
[illegible]

COMPAS Demo





What we can learn

Percent of 2012 La Crosse County OWI Court referrals who score "probable" or "highly probable" in the Top 8 Criminogenic Need areas:




County / DOC Partnership

- County application
- MOU Review / sign-off
- Training
- Approval of county business process
- GO LIVE!!!



A Venn diagram consisting of two overlapping circles. The left circle is labeled 'CICC' and the right circle is labeled 'Systemic Approach'.

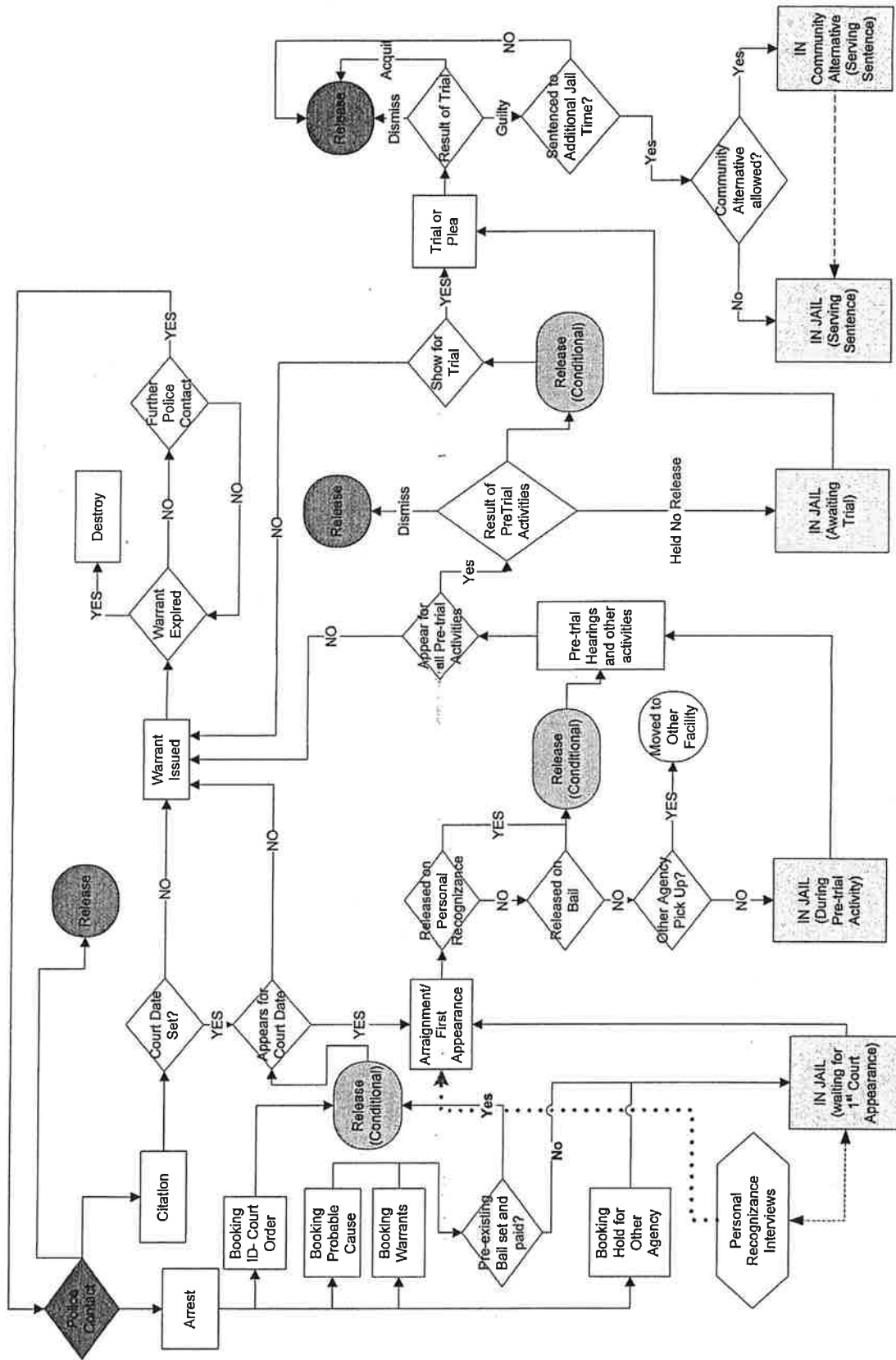
Questions



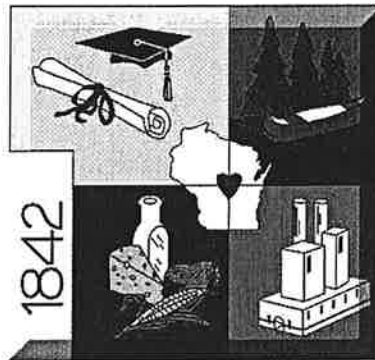
Abbey Fuszard
Reentry Cross Divisional Coordinator
(608) 240-6021
Abbey.Fuszard@wisconsin.gov

DRAFT - Criminal Justice System Overview: Jail Perspective

May 27, 2004



Portage County Justice System Needs Assessment Study & Plan



Final Report
March 14, 2006

Mark Goldman & Associates
JUSTICE FACILITY PLANNERS

Rick Lovell &
Stan Stojkovic

**MEAD
& HUNT**

Portage County Justice System Needs Assessment Study & Plan: Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	i-1
Table of Contents	ii-1
Chapter 1. Introduction / Executive Summary	
Project History	1-1
Purpose of this Study & Plan	1-1
Scope of Work	1-2
Approach & Methods	1-5
Findings & Recommendations	1-6
Jail Bed Needs Projections	1-24
Space Projections by Department & Time Period	1-27
Site & Building Issues	1-30
Recommendations for Managing the Portage County Justice System and Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness	1-34
The "Do Nothing Option"	1-38
Suggested Next Steps	1-42
Chapter 2: Profile of Portage County Adult Inmates	
Purpose	2-1
Methods	2-2
Presentation and Analysis of Data	2-3
Chapter 3: Overview and Measures of Success of the Existing Interventions for Adults in Portage County	
Offender Screening & Assessment	3-1
Day Reporting Program	3-3
OWI - Intensive Supervision Program	3-9
Community Service Program	3-16
Home Detention (operated by the Sheriff's Department/Jail)	3-19

5

Portage County Justice System Needs Assessment Study & Plan

Table of Contents

Chapter 4: Interventions to Control Adult Jail Bed Needs & Costs & to Foster Opportunities for Rehabilitation

What are the primary reasons to utilize interventions and complementary strategies?	4-1
Who are best served by interventions and complementary strategies rather than incarceration?	4-1
Framework for the Effective Management of Interventions in Portage County	4-2
Current and Proposed Interventions in Portage County	4-4
Case Management to Help Control Bed Needs and Foster Rehabilitation	4-6
Community Corrections (Probation & Parole)	4-10
Court Date Reminder System	4-12
OWI – Intensive Supervision Program	4-13
Day Reporting Program	4-16
Community Service	4-18
Drug/ Alcohol/ Mental Health Court	4-20
Additional Interventions	4-22
Relocation and Collocation of Portage House & Enhanced Non-Custody Interventions	4-23

Chapter 5: Jail Projections - Forecasts of Adult Inmates, Bed Needs, Jail Staff & Space Requirements

Analyzing Historical Trends to Help Predict the Future	5-1
Methods	5-2
Presentation and Analysis of Historical Data	5-4
“Status Quo” Population Projections & Bed Needs Projections (5 year increments for 30 years)	5-25
Population & Bed Needs Projections based on Changes to Interventions and the Justice System	5-33
Recommendations on How Much Jail to Build and when to Build It	5-35
Staffing projections	5-35
Space projections	5-36

Chapter 6: Portage County Jail Operations and Programs

Overview of the Portage County Jail & its Functions	6-1
---	-----

Portage County Justice System Needs Assessment Study & Plan

Table of Contents

Chapter 11: Other Departments in the New Portage County Justice Center

Emergency Management	11-3
Corporation Counsel	11-4
Coroner	11-6
Health & Human Services	11-7
Records Storage	11-7
State Public Defender	11-8
6 th District Court Administrator	11-9
Community Corrections (Probation & Parole)	11-10
District Attorney	11-11

Chapter 12: Portage County Buildings & Sites

Assessment of the Law Enforcement & Jail Building	12-1
Options for the Future	12-2
Improving Security of the Existing Courthouse	12-4
Site Criteria & Evaluations	12-9
Square Footage & Costs Estimates for the Generic Urban & Remote Sites	12-23
Land Area Needed for Generic Downtown & Remote Sites	12-28
Courthouse Security Diagrams (Basement, First & Second Floors)	
Blocking Diagrams for Generic Downtown and Remote Sites	

Portage County Justice System Needs Assessment Study & Plan

Introduction / Executive Summary

Portage County's primary objectives for the needs assessment study and plan were as follows:

- Enhance the Portage County Justice System so that it is the most effective and efficient criminal justice system possible.
- Develop a justice system management plan for Portage County that includes physical plant needs for all justice system agencies, programs and processes for the next 30 years.
- Develop a plan that can be implemented incrementally over time, and that can be adjusted based on changing needs, resources, new knowledge, and priorities.
- Improve public safety throughout the City and County.
- Minimize crowding in the County Jail by a comprehensive approach that involves a two-pronged approach:
 - having adequate and appropriate Jail beds for those who require incarceration: and
 - providing an array of Interventions for those who do not require incarceration, who pose minimal risk to others, and who can benefit from non-custody programs that cost less than incarceration.
- Eliminate the need to ship Portage County inmates to other county jails and pay per diem fees and transportation costs, both of which are likely to increase substantially over time.
- Economize on staffing and space -- where feasible without jeopardizing safety, security, or functionality.

Scope of Work

The Departments

The primary focus of the study was on the following departments:

- Circuit Courts
- Court Clerk
- Jail – much of the study and plan centers around the Jail
- Justice Administration and non-custody Interventions
- Juvenile Detention
- Portage House
- Sheriff's Department (which the Jail is part of)
- Stevens Point Police Department

Other departments were included to a lesser extent. These are ones which interact with the departments listed above and who, therefore, should be considered for collocation with them:

- 6th District Court Administrator
- Child Support
- Community Corrections (Probation and Parole)
- Coroner
- Corporation Counsel (either all of it, or a small secondary workspace)

5

Portage County Justice System Needs Assessment Study & Plan

Introduction / Executive Summary

- District Attorney's Office
- Emergency Management
- Health and Human Services (a small secondary workspace)
- Public Defender

The Tasks

For:	Tasks
Systemwide tasks – for all Departments listed	Determine agencies to be included in the new facility with consideration for functions, staff, and space.
	Project space needs in 5-year increments through the year 2035.
	Develop effective & comprehensive public engagement strategy.
	Evaluate the existing Courthouse/City/County building and the existing Law Enforcement/Jail building and make recommendations regarding future use.
	Develop & compare generic downtown and remote (but still within the City of Stevens Point) sites with estimated building size, footprints, & costs.
	Form recommendations to improve effectiveness & efficiency based on studying best practices.
	Develop data collection & analysis strategy.
	Investigate ways to collocate and share space.
	Study the costs and benefits of a do nothing option.
Additional Tasks: Jail	Profile current Jail inmates particularly regarding their risk levels, need for incarceration, potential for non-custody Interventions, and programs that they could benefit from.
	Develop 30-year population & bed projections by classification category based on no changes to Interventions and the Justice System.
	Develop a second set of bed need projections based on changes to Interventions and the Justice System. Calculate the potential cost savings from this second set of projections vs. the status quo projections.
	Analyze current programs run by ATTIC Correctional Services, HHS & others and formulate recommendations on other Jail programs
	Project staff in five-year increments (30 years).

continued

5



**Snohomish County
Office of Performance Audit Services**

**AUDIT OF THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY
CRIMINAL WARRANT PROCESS**

Final Report

March 20, 2007

Project Team:

Connie Barndt
Kymber Waltmunson

Performance Auditor:

Kymber Waltmunson

(425) 388-3006
FAX (425) 259-2777
M/S #505
3000 Rockefeller Avenue
Everett, Washington 98201-4046

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION	- 2 -
1.1. Summary of Results	- 2 -
1.2. Government Auditing Standards Compliance Statement	- 2 -
1.3. Strengths and Challenges	- 2 -
1.4. Objectives, Scope and Methodology	- 3 -
1.5. Notes	- 4 -
1.6. Background	- 5 -
 2 WARRANTS AND FAILURES TO APPEAR	 - 7 -
2.1 Warrants consume significant county resources.	- 7 -
2.2 Snohomish County felony and misdemeanor FTA rates are high.	- 11 -
2.3 Communication with defendants could improve.	- 12 -
Recommendation 1:	- 13 -
2.4 POLICY OPTIONS: Reducing Failures to Appear	- 14 -
 3 WARRANT BACKLOG	 - 22 -
3.1 There is a backlog of 10,000 outstanding warrants.	- 22 -
Recommendation 2:	- 23 -
3.2 POLICY OPTIONS: Reducing Warrant Backlog	- 24 -
 4 WARRANT ADMINISTRATION	 - 30 -
4.1 Warrant management should be more timely and efficient.	- 30 -
4.2 Data entry in the law and justice system is inefficient.	- 31 -
Recommendation 3:	- 31 -
4.3 POLICY OPTIONS: Warrant Administration	- 32 -
 5 AREAS FOR FURTHER STUDY	 - 34 -
 6 OFFICIAL RESPONSES	 - 35 -
6.1 Office of the Prosecuting Attorney	- 35 -
6.2 Corrections	- 37 -
6.3 Sheriff's Office	- 40 -
6.4 Office of Public Defense	- 42 -
6.5 Clerk's Office	- 44 -
6.6 District Court	- 46 -
 7 APPENDICES	 - 47 -
7.1 Appendix A: Officials Interviewed and Consulted	- 47 -
7.2 Appendix B: Reference Documents	- 50 -
7.3 Appendix C: Warrant Process	- 51 -
7.4 Appendix D: Felony FTA Rate Comparisons	- 54 -
7.5 Appendix E: Active Warrant Comparisons with Other Counties	- 55 -